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ABSTRACT

Recommendatory bibliography gives considerable assistance to education in Russia. The term "recommendatory" was introduced before the Revolution by the well-known bibliographer, N.A. Rubakin. The term has been preserved but the volume and contents of its concept have changed and become more complicated. During the first years of Soviet power recommendatory bibliography helped wipe out illiteracy and cultural backwardness in the rural population, often substituting for school and teacher. Now it promotes knowledge in conjunction with secondary and higher schools or becomes the foundation of post-school education of the Soviet people. The system of recommendatory bibliography handbooks embraces the most urgent themes, problems and branches of knowledge, that arouse wide social interest and meet the most typical requirements of the Soviet people in the field of general education. Manuals of recommendatory bibliography give more detailed information on books than any other sources of mass information. The main general principle of recommendatory bibliography is strict selection of good quality literature easily understood by readers. A Lenin State Library study shows that the recommendatory bibliography increases book demands in libraries and promotes general spiritual development of readers. (NH)

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BIBLIOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

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(USSR)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AS A MEANS OF EDUCATION

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I

The regarding of bibliography as a means of people's education meets the most important requirement of the present : to teach every member of the community to use information actively and without assistance,to choose it, to digest and assimilate it.

Recommendatory bibliography renders a considerable assistance in education in our country. The term "recommendatory" was introduced before the revolution by the well-known bibliographer and enlightener N.A.Rubakin. By tradition the term has been preserved up to now, though the volume and the contents of the notion given by the term, have considerebly changed and become more complicated. In the USSR during the first years of Soviet Power recommendatory bibliography helped in wiping out of illiteracy and cultural backwardness of a greater part of the country population, very often substituting for school and teacher. At present it either promotes the knowledge enlargement side by side with secondary and higher schools or becomes the foundation of post-school and post-graduate education of the soviet people in one's life-time.

V.I.Lenin statements on the problems of bibliography are the basis of the theory and practice of modern recommendatory bibliography. In his review of N.A Rubakin " Among books " x) V.I.Lenin approved of the author's intention to give a handbook for selfeducation and noted

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x) V.I.Lenin. Complete work vol.20.p.259-261.4th ed.

that such a handbook must be a sound review of book treasures on some subjects in connection with the history of ideas. At the same time V.I.Lenin critisized the author's views who in fact asserted that culture and education should be above the Party.

Regarding bibliogpaphy as a means of dissemination of knowledge in the masses, V.I.Lenin considered it a kind of ideological work, the reflection of processes going on in social life,the struggle of classes and parties.

At the present stage recommendatory bibliography is a complicated many-sided structure supported by libraries and special bibliographic handbooks, mass newspapers and magazines, bibliographic and book-trade organs of periodicals,radio and TV programmes,bibliography supplemented in science-and-popular publications,syllabuses of secondary and higher schools.

As a joint collection of special handbooks published in the form of separate books, brochures, leaflets recommendatory bibliography renders an active assistance first and foremost to the readers of thousands of Soviet mass libraries that meet the requirements of general education on the part of all sections of the population, irrespective of the educational level and profession. A particular attention is being given to the preparation of bibliographic handbooks meant specially for the young people.

The handbooks of recommendatory bibliography constitute a definite system, i.e. a combination of different types, of various special reading purposes, but closely interrelated. The system of handbooks embraces the most urgent themes, problems and branches of knowledge, that arouse wide social interest and meet the most typical requirements of the Soviet people in the field of general education.

The main task of the establishment and perfection of handbook system is to promote the continuity of education, to form scientific outlook, to popularize scientific knowledge, to give ethic and aesthetic education to the readers.

Popularisation of knowledge by means of recommendatory bibliography is carried out on a great number of scientific problems and themes. Under the present conditions a particular significance is attached to such problems as Lenin ideological and theoretical heritage and the most important problems of the present, philosophy and natural sciences,man in the XX century with the whole comlex of biological and social problems,scientific management of society,science and morals,society and personality,scientific and art works,etc.

Publication of handbooks in the definite system allows to form readers' interests and extend them systematically.

Manuals of recommendatory bibliography give more detailed information on books than any other sources of mass information. The reader can look thoroughly through annotations,introductory and connecting texts,copy out the literature he is interested in, return to the pages he already glanced over or revert again to the handbook in some time and so on and so forth. A joint collection of manuals gives a reader an idea of availability of a book on that or other problem or new books for a definite period of time (a year, a quarter), the reader's attention being drawn to the best books. The reader turns to the handbook with definite purpose, he is determined to get information.

All these properties typical of recommendatory bibliography as an interrelated joint collection of separate handbooks,allow the bibliography to become the basis of the library work that aims at meeting readers' demands.

Resting upon recommendatory bibliography libraries open their funds to the readers, form new interests drawing visitors' attention to the most important phenomena in science, arts and literature. Guided by recommendatory bibliography libraries assist to define contents and system of reading on different subjects. Besides recommendatory bibliography serves to promote professional skill of a librarian in all types of library work - from compiling a catalogue to a private talk.

It is but natural that in this role recommendatory bibliography cannot fulfil the task of operativeness and necessary mass character of information. The main trend of its work must be the enlargement and deeping of a scientifically based system of branch and subject bibliography which cannot be the matter of care of the means of mass communications.

But the mass character, general availability and effectiveness of information on new problems and books are undoubted merits of recommendatory bibliography as a method that is widely employed in periodical press, radio, television, as well as in the form of bibliography supplemented for science-and-popular literature, text-books, methodological materials for secondary and higher schools, courses, circles, seminars and so on and so forth.

The advantages of periodical press, newspapers and magazines in particular as a source of information on new books and as a critical reviewer of literature published earlier, are above all as follows: they do not make a transient acoustic or visual and acoustic impression;

they supply the reader with information effectively and everywhere;they enable the reader to return to the information to study it again,they try to supply information taking into accoount interests,requirements and level of knowledge of readers.

When appreciating the possibilities and merits of periodical press one should bear in mind the fact that newspapers and magazines recommend in the first place new literature,they cannot give the system of reading.The periodicals (such as the weekly newspaper "Knizhnoe obozrenie" /Book review/,the monthly magazines "V mire knig" /In the world of books/,and "Bibliotekar" /The librarian/ specially published to assist self-education by means of book are the only exception.

Bibliography supplemented at the end of a book and reference book bibliography play an important role in wide popularization of books.The former is particularly significant in popular-science publications with a wide circulation as it can be the means of active recommendation of other books.In comparison with the soures of mass information bibliography supplemented at the end of a book substantially loses in the timeliness of information and the width of its dissemination but as it keeps in pace with a definite book it is certain to win due to a greater precision of the reader's address.

When comparing bibliography supplemented at the end of a book with special bibliographic tools it should be noted that on the one hand the former cannot compete with them in fulfilling the tasks bibliography faces on the whole as it is subordinated to the main contents of a book,but on the other hand as to the width of its dissemination

it considerably exceeds the possibilities of special bibliographic manuals if it is published in editions with a wide circulation.

Radio and television rank highly among the effective sources of mass book information. In the USSR the work is carried out in two directions: a direct book propaganda and an indirect one. The forms of broadcast are different: radio and TV plays, literary theatre, reading extracts from books, etc. The best part of broadcasts particularly plays and compositions based on literary works serve book propaganda indirectly. The broadcasts that are directly connected with books are the following: writers' talks about their works and creative work of other writers, "Knizhnaya lavka" (The Writers bookshop) that stipulates some reports from book shops, librarians' talks and interviews, discussions on new books.

However it should be taken into account that the employment of recommendatory bibliography as a method gives less possibilities for the fulfilment of readers' different demands. The TV viewer, radio-listener and the reader of newspapers and magazines is not always ready psychologically for the comprehension of book recommendation- he lacks a corresponding preparation. Talks on books over the radio and TV do not allow the man to take a close look at recommendation, to return to the information once again. Radio-and TV workers have no permanent contact with their audience and the only material that appreciate the broadcasts are listeners' letters and reports at special conferences or sociological investigations.

At the same time the two above trends of recommendatory bibliography (system of manuals and method of book propaganda) supplementing reciprocally each other, serve in the long run the same mutual aim.

II. THE MOST IMPORTANT PECULIARITIES AND CONDITIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATORY BIBLIOGRAPHY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

I. In such a multinational state as the Soviet Union (is) any bibliographic information must take into account the multinational character of Soviet publishing and promote mutual influence and enrichment of national culture of all Soviet peoples regardless of the population size. The unity of interests, tasks and aims of fraternal peoples is reflected in the common system of peoples education, in the development of culture on the whole and recommendatory bibliography in particular. Recommendatory bibliography is being established in all union and Autonomous Republics of the Soviet Union in their mother tongue. Interests of other large national groups that live in one or another republic are also taken into consideration. Some manuals on problems that are of great interest are published in a number of republics in a few languages. There cannot be a universal decision - everything depends on the concrete conditions of a republic itself that determine the character and scale of bibliographic information dissemination.

Union Republic libraries propagate literature that helps the reader to learn the historic past of his republic, its achievements for the years of Soviet Power, to familiarize with the events, of state and world importance, the national heroes of the republic, writers and people of art. Economic profile and zone peculiarities of a republic are considered in all bibliographic work.

In prospect the development of recommendatory bibliography in union and autonomous republics demands further study of papulation composition, interests of various readers' groups, the systematic analysis of the state literature in the languages of the peoples

of different republics.

2. All the problems of recommendatory bibliography are in close connection with the study of readers' interests and psycology of reading. The integral link of these problems manifests itself in the fact that recommendatory bibliography that meets readers' requirements cannot be established without knowing their interests and at the same time readers' interests cannot be studied profoundly without knowing how to employ practically bibliographic handbooks. Recommendatory bibliography ought to meet. the requirements that have already been formed and also to build new ones. Sociological investigations on the study of requirements and interests of various groups of soviet readers carried out for the last years allow to make some important conclusions for recommendatory bibliography. For instance, some factors that have decisive influence on the contents of reading:type of labour and general educational level have been cleared up.

The course of science development that brings its distant branches together, puts forward the task of the complex study of the reader. All means that contiguous sciences such as philosophy sociology, psychology and pedagogics dispose of must be employed for that purpose. Consequently it is necessary to overgrow the limits of bibliographic ideas and to establish permanent and stable links with these sciences and library science. It is also necessary to define the shave of the bibliographer participation in elaborating of some general problems. E-g such problems as the influence of reading upon an individual, the perception of various texts - educational or artistic, the study of readers' interests are mainly worked out by the cooperation of library scientists, psychlogists, sociologists. But the results of those investigations are the basis for the study of the problems of theory and methods

of bibliography that are connected with them: scientific classification of readers, typology of bibliographic manuals, etc. At the same time there are problems in which bibliographers-investigators must play the leading role: the contents and system of reading of various readers' groups, training of culture of reading, etc.

3. The systematic approach to recommendatory bibliography as a manysided phenomenon allows to distinguish the most steady elements from the large number of various relations and connections and to make more accurate the contents and the volume each of these elements, their interconnections and thus to regulate the whole structure. In this connection it is impossible to pass away the question of terminology, as its regulating is the necessary condition of defining and expressing of the main notions of the system. Considerable work in this direction has been carried out in the USSR. The joint terminology committee attached to the All-union Book chamber prepared the state standard of bibliographic terms. The logical system of the most general terms is given. there. In future it is necessary to work out in detail and to make more accurate the notions connected with recommendatory bibliography.

The further improvement of all forms and ways of book propaganda must take the road of mutual enrichment of the means of mass information, of the study of the comparative effectiveness of the used methods, the road of much greater integral and organized connections. The possibilities of contacts among

·radio- and TV journalists, workers of periodical press, book trade, libraries are unlimited and inexhaustible, especially in defining the forms of talks on books and their selection.

The long experience of libraries that issue special bibliographic manuals according to the level and the character of requirements of various readers' groups can render assistance to other sources of mass information in realization of book recommendation more purposefully, systematically and induvidually. Libraries can and must borrow much from other sources of popularization in the aspect of variety of forms, imagery, emotionality.

Unfortunately the effectiveness of all links of the general system of knowledge and book propaganda is diminished because of the absence of interaction and interconnection...There is a persistent necessity to establish a theretical, methodic and coordinating centre of book propaganda in the country.

4. In recommendatory bibliography one can observe the same two trends that take place in the development of journalism and popular-science literature; one-for the broad masses, taking though various but not always steady interest in everything that happens in science, social life, literature, art, the other- for teachers, lecturers, specialists, who need general acquaintance with other problems and fields of knowledge, first and foremost contiguons ones, and besides for all readers who are deeply and constantly interested in this or that subject, problem, branch of science.

There are many similarities and points of difference in these two trends of propaganda of popular-science book. The common tasts of popularization that follow from the interrelations between science and society - are reflected in the unity of the aim of book propaganda irrespective of the trend.

The main general principle of recommendatory bibliography, as well as all book propaganda, is above all strict selection of good-quality literature easily understood by readers. Under the present conditions the notion of value of any information is mainly determined by the conditions and possibilities of its utilization.One must take into account an extremely important factor which is well known to everyone - excess information is as harmful as the Lack of it.Consequently the method of selection is a general phenomenon characteristic of all propaganda of popular science book.

Another important principle is the strengthening of informative and educational capacity of bibliographic handbooks. After all the whole system of book dissemination faces an extremely important task-information of the essence of the problems that make up the contents of a book, as in the first place a book is important not as something self-sufficing and existing by itself but as a bearer of definite contents.Any method of propaganda in accordance with its possibilities must reveal,disseminate, propagate those contents:Hence all the channels through which the book is propagated must supply all readers with information of the importance of a problem considered,the state of its study at the present stage, the authors conception, the merits and shortcomings of the book. In those cases when its necessary to reveal and popularize in a bibliographic handbooks the problems that science begins to study and there is no more or less considerable popular-science literature on them ("Science about man ","Chemistronics", "The MGD- generators,etc.) the

bibliographer takes the part of a direct popularizator,and a bibliographic handbook having increased the bulk of educational material and its informative capacity,combines the functions of a propagandist of the idea and the book, i.e.the bearer of the idea.

It is possible to speak on the effectiveness of book propaganda only under the conditions of its regulation and activity. All propaganda must be aimed at a long- term information that ought to overtake the readers' present -day requirements, to promote the dissemination of scientific interests,to arouse new ideas, to form new interests to new problems in those who improve and enlarge their knowledge. It is also a common feature of all popular science book propaganda and recommendatory bibliography in particular,regardless of the reader who they are meant for.

The differences between the two trends may mainly be found in thequestions of methodic decisions; the definition of the range, of problems,the number and character of selected literatures, the forms and methods of its systematization and reveling.

5. The study of response and the determination of the effectiveness of the type of bibliography that serves education and training as well as any mass information, addressed to all members of the community irrespective of profession and qualification are of considerable difficulty. It is very hard to single out the influence of a recommended book from a good number of other influences that form an individual.In the long run the criterion of the effectiveness of all means of education can be the only one, i.e. the rise of moral level of the man, the transformation of the knowledge acquired by him into the motives of his conduct corresponding the vnorms verified by the social and

historical practice. However the effectiveness of this kind cannot be measured practically therefore to investigate the effectiveness of recommendatory bibliography it is reasonable to proceed from the common criterion of informative effectiveness, i.e. from the evaluation of the utilization of the information supplied to different groups of its consumers.It is also necessary to take into account separate aspects of this criterion, for instance, the precision of selection from the point of view of readers' requirements, the correspondence of contents and forms of recommendatory bibliography to the consumers' demands, its address and some others.

The study of the scientific problem "The effectiveness of recommendatory bibliography as a guide of reading "That is being carried out by the Lenin State library of the USSR together with a number of republican and regional libraries shows that the utilization of recommendatory bibliography not only increases a demand for books in libraries but promotes to a great extent general spiritual development of readers. The summing up of the research results is likely to give the possibility of drawing more detailed conclusions for improving the whole system of recommendatory bibliography meant to render assistance to education.

III. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PROCESS OF EDUCATION.

People's education in the USSR is a system that serves children, young people and adult population which is not limited by the frames of state stationary educational establishments but includes all educational institutions that supplement each other. The whole system of education faces a task of creating such a scientific organization of educational process under which instruction is skillfully combined with educational work and conditions are made for creative investigations.

The many-sided problem of intercommunication between the process of education and bibliography is rather complicated. Its most important components are training of culture of reading, assistance in professional orientation and mastering the profession, in ethic and aesthetic education, etc.Let's dwell upon on some of them.

One of the most significant links in this chain of interconnected phenomena that is training of culture of reading is playing still more important role in schools and higher educational institutions. Schoolchildren are given an idea of the function of the book in the life of the country and its people, of its place among other means of mass information. They are instructed how to choose books, to appreciate what they have read, to use bibliography, to make up subject lists, etc. Training of culture of reading for junior schoolchildren is combined with lessons of reading, for senior one it is an optional course connected with teaching of literature. At lessons of home reading not only books deviating from manuals but also libraries and the means they provide for choice of books are discussed. These lessons acquire still more important role.

Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the USSR approved the special "Library and bibliographic knowledge" programme for higher schools. A number of higher educational institutions have accumulated the experience

of publishing programmes with due regard of their profile. Unfortunately bibliography lessons are included in the syllabuses of all institutes. Meanwhile the experience of universities and higher schools that have such lessons permanently, shows their effectiveness which is expressed in the increase of scientific activity and independent work of students.

Cooperation and joint work of scientists - college teachers and workers of college scientific libraries - seems to be rather fruitful. For instance, considerable work on bibliographic preparation of students is carried out by the Scientific library of Saratov State University. The first year students attend lectures on bibliography, study the work of library. Bibliographic lessons on general and branch bibliography, in subjects of seminars, special courses, etc. are carried out for senior students. In department of rare and especially valued books bibliographic reviews are organized for the students of phylologic faculties. There were two editions of the handbook "In search of a needed book" where information on importance and utilization of alphabet and systematic catalogues are published, as well as information on bibliographic card index, editions of reference books and encyclopaedia, and reviews of bibliographic manuals on the most important branches of science.

A spesial text-book "The foundations of library and bibliography knowledge" is published for students.

The other most important side of response between bibliography and process of education is the role of bibliography in the choice of a future profession by a schoolchild and mastering the foundations of the chosen profession by a student.

After that the process of mastering of the chosen profession by the student is to begin;as well as the training of the future specialist. Instruction in higher schools is organized in such a way that a student could freely orientate himself in scientific problems of the chosen profession, obtain scientific knowledge in the freld of history, and not only of the present state of the chosen branch of science, be informed about the achievements of scientific thought in other countries, and also have necessary sum of knowledge on contiguous branches of science.The realization of all the tasks is only possible in the presence of well organized and timely bibliographic information.

The next problem which bibliography also deals with is ethic and aesthetic education of students.

The rise of aesthetic culture of the young generation has become the task of state significance.

At present the Scientific Committee on aesthetic education attached to the Presidium of Academy of Pedagogic sciences of the USSR has been established. Artists, writers, composers, producers, teachers and others take part in the work of this committee. The committee started working out the programme of compulsory aesthetic education

for school children of the 1-10 forms. The edition of a special journal "Aesthetic education at school" is supposed to be published. These measures will systematize the varions work carried out at school(optional courses on humanitarian subjects, amateur groups, music circles, etc.).

By means of recommendatory bibliography students in schools enlarge their knowledge obtained at lessons of literature,history, music, drawing.Bibliography is of special importance for those students whose interests have beem concentrated on one field of the humanities or arts, and who wish to know much more on this subject than a syllabus is to give. Records, albums of reproductions, etc. are employed together with bibliography at lessons at schools, in circles, in Palaces of pioneers. As a result bibliography helps to reveal inclinations of the young man and very often promotes the choice of a profession, arousing desire to enter one of the humanitarian faculties, a music school, a dramatic studio, etc.

Great importance is attached to the problems of aesthetic education in higher schools as well.

The forms and methods of bibliographic information called forth to promote the solution of the above important problems are rather varions.

To help the teacher bibliography in syllabuses, testbooks and manuals, journal (for teachers - "Literatura v shkole"/Literature at school/, "Prepodavanie istorii v shkole"/Teaching of history at school/ etc.- are being published. Lists of literature for teachers on separate subjects

are quite numereus - "Chto chitat po khimii"(What to read on chemistry),"V pomotsch izucheniyu biologii v shkole"(To help in studying biology at school) etc. Reference book bibliography and separate manuals recommend books side by side with the explanation of methods of teaching.

The journal "Semjya i shkola"(Family and school) regularly supplies its readers with bibliography for family reading and the journal "Detskaya lietartura"(Children literature) from issue to issue publishes lists and reviews. The index like "Chto chitat moemu rebenku"(What my child should read) are published for parents.

Strenuous work is going on to establish a system of bibliographic handbooks specially for children.

In accordance with the tasks of professional orientation a system of recommendatory bibliographic handbooks is now being formed to help in the choice of profession.The Central House of children book in Moscow compiles leaflets for junior schoolchildren like "Read and try to make" aimed at the development of child passion which later on will help the juvenile to chpose a profession.The State Republican Youth library of the RSFSR named after the 50th annivessary of VLKSM compiled talks on books for juveniles "Choose a job within your power" and also manuals to help

technical work of radio-,cinema-photo amateurs,etc.The Lenin State Library of the USSR prepared indexes" what to be?","A journey on professions".On the same subject, but taking into account local conditions some regional libraries are preparing their own editions(Novosibirskaya,Kemerovskaya and other libraries).

The State Ushinskaya library on peoples' education supplies the teachers of secondary schools of the RSFSR with bibliographic handbooks.

In higher schools Bibliography is widely employed in syllabuses, test-books, mannals and constitutes one of their essential parts. It occupies an important place in the programmes of separate courses. The compilers of a number of programmes envisage some additions that can be made by separate higher schools faculties, department.

Students, of senior courses in particular, widely use varions forms and types of bibliography. The book "Bibliography to help scientific work" written by one of the leading specialists of the Saltykov-Tschedrin Library Mrs.I.K.Kirpicheva is a success among students of different higher schools. The book is a sort of guide on the main bibliographic sources and at the same time a practical manual for those who wish to use them.

There are special manuals of the same type, devoted to a separate branch of science,e.g.the book by P.N.Berkov "Introduction in the technique of analysis of literary critism.History of sources.Bibliography.Investigation".

The problem of bibliography utilization in educational process at works stands somewhat apart.Under the present conditions training at works itself embraces about 20 mln young workers. For a number of years the largest scientific and technical libraries and the State Saltykov-Tschedrin Public library were creating a thought-out system of bibliographic manuals to help in mastering professions and improving qualification.

This system of bibliographic service of readers-workers played a role of no small importance.However the new conditions of social development, connected with scientific and technical revolution demand new solutions. To provide at

least leading working professions with recommendatory manuals it is necessary that branch bibliography and information services should take part as they are closely conneded with works, know their needs, its concrete reader, have well acquired specialized funds i.e. the Central Scientific and Technical Library and The Central Institute of Scientific and Technical Information. The role of methodic and coordination centre for publishing bibliography to help workers is laid on the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the USSR.

IV. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND CONTINUOUS EDUCATION.

The task of continuous education is solved through different forms of out-of-school, post-school and post graduate education, by creating conditions for successful selfeducation of both rising generation and all adult population, irrespective of the fact whether the man learns on his own or studies in a club, a circle, a seminar, a people's university, etc.

About 26 thousand youth clubs for interests attached to palaces of culture of different trade unions, to clubs and mass libraries are working in our country. There are some clubs which are well-known: "Prometei", where books and documents about great thinkers and fighters for liberation of mankind from social oppression are studied; "Globus", the members of which familiarize with geography, history, fiction literature and art of different countries; "Olymp" (Problems of sports); "Raduga" (art and aesthetics), etc.

Open book and torch have become an emblem of many clubs.

The youth is united by means of lessons in circles and seminars which are organized within the young league organizations - at factories, collective farms, schools, higher schools, etc.

Many millions of young people study on their own and also in different youth associations organized for out-of-school lessons.

The problems that the youth is interested in are reflected in popular-science series of books which is a great

success:"Evrika" "Rovesnik","Philosophy library for the youth", "People's library on art", etc. Literary miscellany "Prometei" make the young reader,non-specialist, familiar with scientific investigation, with the original discovered in the archives, with the ways a historian follows discovering, comparing and analyzing the data obtained.

The annual "The road into unknown" is an original fusion of science and fiction in popularizing new scientific problems.

Basing up on the information on the study of interests and requirements of the youth that goes to school or learns or its own, on the availability of popular-sciene literature the compilers of bibliographic manuals select problems, branches of science and the best books of corresponding subjects that may be supposed to that part of the youth. Thus the contours of definite range of reading of the young man is being outlined.The State Lenin Library of the USSR annually compiles manuals that are called "Range of reading of the youth". Their task is to help young men and girls not only to orientate themselves in the literature of the last years but also to define the contents of their reading.("In the orbit of time","My vocation","The contours of the future").

Since the nature of reading is very individual, especially as far as young readers with indefinable interests are concerned different bibliographic series are published for them which help to obtain a general

or most elementary idea on different problems of advanced science: "Chemistronics", Modern genetics", "The mysteries of man psychology", etc. To help the readers, who wish to enlarge knowledge on this or that subject or to pass over from casual reading of odd books to systematic education, manuals of the type "Animate nature", "Space near us", Classics of foreign literature", etc.

The readers' purpose of separate manuals is made more concrete depending on subject, its character and the contents of literature. But on the whole the system of bibliographic publications for the youth serves its different groups and solves the most important tasks of its education, i.e. it makes students deviate from the text-books, enlarges the outlook of working youth, helps to form specialists out of student youth.

The most significant trend of recommendatory bibliography is the elaboration of problems of reading for all those who take a steady interest in these or those problems, irrespective of professional needs.

Since under the present conditions every worker takes an active part in dynamyc development of scientific and technical progress and watches it, the significance of his general culture rises considerably, and consequently readers' demands for the popular-science book is increasing, as well as demands for bibliography to help self-education.

In publishing this trend of popularization found its way in such book series as " On what phylosophers work and argue", "News in life, science and engineering", "Library of concerto listener", "Theatre memoirs", etc. The contents of books of these series show a creative laboratory in which the reader seems to be present.

And in bibliography attempt are being made to solve the task of popularization of problems of science for those readers by means of publishing manuals like "Lenin and the present","The book about books", "Scientific management of society", a series of indexes "Russian writers" etc.

Any programmed course of stationary training in the state system of people's education can give such a volume of knowledge and skills that allows for futher independent and continuous education.

That is why recommendatory bibliography as a whole system that includes a joint collection of manuals and mass bibliographic information in periodicals and other means of mass communications, have at the present stage the most favourable prospects of developments and its role is steadily growing.